

From the Richmond Whig.  
**ROBESPIERREAN.**  
"The defeat of the foe will not be sufficient; we should be only satisfied with its utter destruction. A solitary stab through the heart will never do; his body should be covered with a thousand wounds. For the honor of the Country, and the salvation of the Constitution, we are required to make such a manifestation of power, that opposition shall fly from before it as from the aspect of death. Let every man then plunge his dagger deep into the bosom of the foe, and brandish aloft its dripping point, to show his comrades that he has performed his duty, to stimulate them to imitate the example."—*Essexian*, 30th Sept. 1828.

When the greatest excesses were committed in France, under the bloody reign of Robespierre; when fathers and sons led fathers and sons to the guillotine, crying at the fall of each head, *vive la République*, the People of these happy States were unwilling to believe that such depravity was possible, and the accounts, though true, were almost everywhere discredited. Realities of a character so barbarous, and brutal, could not gain credence; but none can tell the excesses and brutalities which party rage may produce, until the evil actually arrives. It has been the nature of men, at all times, and in all countries, not to mark down and remember the evil forebodings which every day present themselves, by which Governments and countries might often have been saved; there is a patient and fatal waiting, until the storm bursts upon us, and then, remedy is beyond our reach. AGAIN I WARN MY COUNTRY OF THE DANGER BY WHICH SHE IS SURROUNDED, and call upon the wisdom of the land to save the Republic. I invite the reading of the bloody history of the French Revolution. I ask if any thing can be found in French history, within the twelve months immediately preceding the revolution which commenced in 1789, to compare, in violence, with the quotation at the head of this article? And yet France, though more tranquil than ourselves, even on the verge of her revolution, was destined to encounter the most sanguinary scenes which a change of Government ever produced. And what is there, in our own history, which exempts us from the same consequences, when the same causes exist in an increased degree?

As to the brute who penned the article in the Enquirer, from which I have made the quotation, little is to be apprehended from him; in all probability, he would be the first to fly at the sight of blood. It is not from him that danger is to be apprehended; for, in all countries, there are desperadoes, who will raise the storm and fly before the blast. But there are other considerations connected with this piece, which merit the most serious consideration, and those I propose to notice.

In the first place, it has received the countenance and favor of the Enquirer, a paper which for a long time has, and still does, control the opinions of the People of Virginia: for its influence on public opinion, though much weakened, is even now without a parallel. This influential paper has not only published the article signed "Cimber," but it has assigned to it the most conspicuous place in its columns, thereby proclaiming to the world its approbation of the piece, and substantially inviting its perusal by the public. This is one of the alarming "signs attached to the sentiments of 'Cimber,'" for if the Enquirer in all other political principles has heretofore directed, and still continues to direct, public opinion, what reason have we to believe that the same success will not attend its publication and approbation of "Cimber"? In the second place, the opposition party have seen and read the barbarian article with silent approbation; for, although none have yet been so bold as to proclaim themselves the advocates of this bloody production, none have been known to declare their condemnation of it, and hence a clear manifestation of their approbation.

Now I ask all sound Republicans and good Patriots to look at these things in their proper aspects, and if they do not arrive at the same conclusions with the writer of this, then I shall be indeed mistaken. But if they still doubt, then I will ask them to look at a toast lately said to have been drunk at Baltimore or Philadelphia, by a Mr. Hardin, and published through all the Opposition papers, with very few exceptions; and if conviction does not flash upon the minds of all who read, then I shall be ready to mourn the loss of my country: for her children will then be ready to draw the sword against the Republic.

The Opposition which now prevails is purely military, and in its consequences, must, if successful, break down the civil power of the country. The party seem to pride themselves upon having a Military Chieftain at their head, but they may be deceived in all their pleasing anticipations arising from that fact. Let them remember that Gen. Jackson sprung up under a short war of little more than two years; that though but few were placed in a situation to

gain his splendid fame, yet that opportunity was all that was wanting; for there were then, and are now, thousands of Gen. Jacksons, who will show themselves whenever the occasion shall require it. Let them excite this happy People to civil war, and every day will give us another Jackson, who will stand by the country, the Constitution, and the Laws, and, if necessary, will know how to plunge his dagger deep into the hearts of the enemies of the country. Let the Opposition, then, beware how they provoke and stimulate to civil war; and let their leaders say what they please about Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c. &c. no candid politician will believe that these things move them to action; the contest is of a different character; it is a war upon the Republic by the Opposition, whilst the Administration and its friends will be found defending, in all their purity, the Republic, the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws.

One of the charges most boldly advanced against this Administration, is that of prodigality in the public expenditure. Never was there a charge more unfounded. It is true that there have been liberal appropriations made by it towards great public objects; but those appropriations have by no means exceeded the amount properly applicable to such objects. During the whole of the present Presidential term, a steady eye has been kept upon the cardinal object of a reduction of the Public Debt, towards which more money has been appropriated than during any preceding Administration of this Government. Figures are not to be refuted by general declamation. They have an irresistible force. They cannot be argued down, and they cannot be huzza'd down. What do they tell us?

The following is a statement of the payments on account of the Public Debt, which will have been made from 1st January, 1825, to 31st Dec. 1828, inclusive:

In the year 1825,	\$12,099,044 78
1826,	11,039,444 64
1827,	10,001,585 98
1828,	12,163,566 90

Total paid by this Admin., 45,303,642 30  
Forty five millions three hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty two dollars and thirty cents paid on account of the Public Debt within four years. Oh what a prodigal Administration!

Suppose that Gen. Jackson's Grand Army of a hundred and twenty thousand men, such as he thinks the Government ought to be damned, for not having, had been kept up during this period: not to speak of other objections to the maintaining of such a standing army in time of peace; what would have been its effect upon the finances? How much of the public debt would have been paid off? Not a doit: but the Government would have had to borrow four or five millions a year to pay the interest of the existing debt, which would have been augmented by just so much as was borrowed, thus leaving the public debt, at the end of the Administration, instead of twenty-five millions less, twenty-five millions more than at the beginning of it.

This is but one of the contrasts between the principles of the two great opposing parties. Reflecting People! Choose ye between them! If you are for STANDING ARMIES of tens and almost hundreds of thousands, and for an augmentation of public debt at the rate of several millions of dollars a year, march to the polls, and vote for the Combination Candidate. *Nat. Int.*

**MILITARY CHIEFTAINS.**  
Some persons allege that because Gen. Jackson fought well for his country, he must be honest and faithful, and make a good President.

But Benedict Arnold fought bravely for his country, and yet became a traitor.

Aaron Burr fought well, but afterwards conspired against the Union of his country.

Bolívar fought for Colombia, but is now destroying her liberty.

Cromwell fought for liberty, but afterwards betrayed it.

Wellington fought for England; but now opposes the interests and liberties of the English People.

Napoleon fought for the liberty of France, but finally destroyed it.

Iturbide fought for Mexico, and afterwards made himself Emperor, and was shot as a Traitor.

Morillo fought for Spain, but helped to destroy Spanish Liberty.

Sylla fought for Rome, but afterwards marched an army into the city, and massacred the people.

Marius, of Rome, followed the example of Sylla.

Cæsar followed in the same path. It is madness then to vote for a man merely because he fought with bravery and success. Even robbers and pirates do the same.

The Delaware Advertiser of Thursday last says:—The badges which were exhibited by the two parties on the day

of election at Wilmington were peculiarly striking. That of the Administration was a transparency representing a female plainly attired, sitting upon a bale of cotton, with a sickle in her hand and a sheaf of wheat by her side—on her right, she leaned upon an escutcheon, on which was painted a Ship, a Mill and a Plough; representing Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture. On the hotel which was the head quarters of the General's party, was exhibited a large sheet of canvass with "Jackson and the people" inscribed upon it—on the sign post, was a flag bearing again the beloved name of their adored General, the flag staff tipped with a sprig of Hickory. In front again, was a transparency representing the "Tennessee Farmer," in a very imposing attitude; such a one as we do not generally find farmers placed in—he stood at the mouth of a cannon in complete military costume, and with a drawn sword raised above his shoulder, as though he were about to cleave to the earth, a Dickerson, a Benton, a Jackson, or sixteen defenceless and inoffensive Indian women and children. His hands and face, as well as his deadly weapon, appeared to be deeply stained with blood. This admirable painting, which good judges pronounced to be to the life, we understand was imported from Philadelphia, and will be returned after the result of the election in the lower counties has been ascertained.

The Essex Register publishes an extract of a late letter from London, taken from a New York paper, stating that a deep interest is felt there, in putting down the present republican administration of this government, right or wrong. To this information the Register adds, that a statement has appeared in the interior papers of New York, which gives much color to the information contained in the extract, if it does not absolutely confirm it. By this statement it appears that a packet of papers was found in the road about a month since, in the town of Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., consisting of certain memoranda of Samuel Murdoch, Esq. sheriff of that county, endorsed on the outside "memorandum of election money." A literal copy of the memoranda is given, exhibiting various items of money received and paid for election purposes, amounting to 245 dollars, and, amongst the items of money received, are twenty five dollars from Gates & Co. Montreal, and one hundred and fifty dollars from English merchants at New York. This discovery has created much excitement in the neighborhood. *Nat. Int.*

In corroboration of the above, we publish the following extract of a letter received a few days since by a gentleman in this place, from his friend, who resides in Shoreham, Vt. about eight miles from the place where the papers were found.

"There was a circumstance happened in Crownpoint, N. Y. last week, which has created great excitement. A bundle of papers were picked up in the street, carried to a house and examined; when they were found to be several receipts, signed by a number of Jackson men in that county (Essex) for money to the amount of 4 or 500 dollars, to be used, as stated in the receipts, for electioneering purposes as thought proper. The money was received of C. P. Van Ness and A. W. Barnum (leading Jackson men in this state,) and Gates & Co. merchants, Montreal, Lower Canada. And it is generally believed here that the money was sent on by monied men at the south and foreign merchants, to buy votes for Jackson."

**The ruinous Tariff.**—"How odd!—since the tariff went into operation, Negro Cloths, and low-priced Cottons, the two leading articles used at the South, are 15 per cent. lower than they were ever known." So says a correspondent to us; and our inquiries have verified the fact, that not in the instances specified alone, but in almost every sort of goods, domestic as well as foreign, the prices are lower than before the passage of the tariff bill; while the demand for money in Europe to purchase manufactures, is still so great, as to keep exchange between this country and England, up to 11 per cent. We speculate not upon causes, but state facts as they are, leaving the prophets of evil to reconcile them with their predictions. *N. F. Am.*

**Brazilian Squadrons.**—For six months past, the Jackson papers have been railing at the Administration for not declaring war against Brazil, to enforce the claims of our merchants on that Government for illegal captures. In the mean time, the Administration have been silently doing their duty in their own way, doubtless practising upon the precept, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." We now learn from the National Intelligencer, that "official information is received at the Department of State, from Mr. Tudor, our Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, that he had effected satisfactory ar-

rangements with the Brazilian Government, in the case of the Brig Spark, which secures to the owners of that vessel the payment of the indemnity claimed by them, viz: the sum of 35,000; and that he is assiduously employed in the prosecution of all other claims committed to his charge, of citizens of the United States, upon the said Government."

Now we ask any man of common sense, who loves peace, and has the welfare of his country at heart, whether the course pursued by the Administration in this business was not more wise, than that which the Jackson party urged upon it with so much vehemence? Does not the Administration deserve well of the country, for the course it has pursued, by which it has saved it from a foreign and an expensive war? *Balt. Patriot.*

A large portion of the supporters of Gen. Jackson are compelled, in candor, to admit that his talents and qualifications are inferior to those of Mr. Adams, but that they dislike Adams, and "Jackson is the only man in the Union of sufficient popularity to put him down." They seem to forget that this is indulging their passions instead of their judgment. Are the people of the Union, generally, willing to give rein to their prejudices instead of their reason? Do they reflect that it is criminal to do so?—Are men gifted with the godlike attribute of Reason for nothing? Are they justifiable in giving up to their passions in a matter which concerns so large a portion of their fellow-citizens? If they are not, and Religion and Reason clearly say that they are not, how can they reconcile it to their consciences to aid in the elevation of a man whom they acknowledge to be less capable than his gifted competitor? Let them reflect well upon the awful responsibility which they incur.

*Virginia Free Press.*

The friends of Gen. Jackson have frequently expressed great displeasure at his being styled a *Military Chieftain*. Facts show that his mind is of a military cast to a dangerous extent. In a letter to the Secretary of War, he recommended drafting the Militia to serve for and during the war; and in his letter to Maj. Humphreys of Philadelphia, he said the government ought to be damned for reducing the standing army at the end of the late war, and that a republic like ours ought to have a standing army ten times as large as it then was.

*Frank. Rep.*

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Sept. 30.  
Our citizens were engaged the whole of Saturday, in a "LABOR OF LOVE." The extreme unhealthiness of the people residing near the shore of the lake reduced many of them to a condition upon which humanity cannot look but with compassion. A village meeting was called on Friday evening, by which active receiving and distributing committees were appointed. The appeal for the relief was answered by immediate and abundant donations. Waggon loads of nourishment and provisions started off early on Saturday. We accompanied one of these "WAGGONS OF CHARITY," and saw during the day relief administered to more than hundreds of helpless, and in some instances, famishing sufferers. Whole families were found not only sick, but destitute of medicine, food and attendance. A few instances will give an idea of the misery to be found prevailing all along the lake shore. In one family nine were down, one had died, and the only person to assist the sick was a daughter who had theague every other day. At one house the mother had died, leaving eight small children, almost all sick, to the sole care of the father. At a house containing two families, not an individual could rise from their beds, but an old man, 70 years of age, who had gone three miles to work for provisions, of which they were entirely destitute. An old man, whose family were all sick and destitute, had been to Rochester, (9 miles) with a load of green staves, which he could not sell. Just after he returned with heavy heart and weary limbs, without help or hope, to his perishing family, the well stored wagon of our benevolent citizens drove up to his house. Between a father and mother, confined to the same bed with a burning fever, was an infant, whose sources of nourishment were dried up! On the floor, under the same roof, lay a boy, by whose head was a crust of rye bread and a cabbage, upon which he subsisted!

We learn from the gentlemen who went into the north part of Brighton, that the condition there, was, if possible, even worse than in Greece. Sixteen families, (principally Swiss emigrants) most of whom were as wretched as poverty and sickness could make them, were relieved. One woman died, on Saturday, in child-bed, without medical aid, or even the necessary assistance of her own sex. These evidences of distress are deemed sufficient to justify the steps which have been taken to relieve the sufferers.

VANDALIA, (Illinois) Aug. 5.

The town of Galena, at the Lead Mines in this State, was commenced in 1826. We learn from the Journal, printed at that place, that it now has a population of near 700. There are forty-two stores and warehouses; twenty-two porter cellars and groceries; a goodly number of lawyers and physicians; and a general assortment of mechanics, &c. The number of dwelling houses and stores is 195; and 46 new buildings are going up. There have been 75 steam boats and 33 keel boat arrivals since the 1st of March. About eight million pounds of lead were exported dur-

ing the year ending 1st of June last. The population in the neighborhood of the Mines is estimated at 10,000. Galena is nearly three hundred miles N. W. from this place.

MEADVILLE, Pa. Sept. 18.

In two months more, 25 years will have elapsed since we arrived in this village with our printing establishment, being the first, and for several subsequent years the only one Northwest of the Allegheny river. How short the period, yet how fruitful of interesting events! Empires, Kingdoms and States have arisen in different quarters of the globe, and again vanished, scarcely leaving a vestige of a memento of their existence. In the political concerns of our state and national confederacy, parties and factions have had their day—their ups and downs—all affording additional proof of the mutability and transient character of every thing appertaining to this life. Our village at that time consisted of a few scattered tenements, or what might properly be termed huts. It is now not surpassed in West Pennsylvania, for its numerous, commodious, and, in many instances, beautiful dwelling houses, churches, academy, court-house, with a splendid edifice for a college, all affording pleasing evidence of the enterprise, the taste and liberality of its inhabitants. Then we were without roads—nothing but Indian paths, by which to wind our way from one point to another. Now turnpikes and capacious roads converge to it from every quarter. Then the mail passed between Pittsburg and Erie once in two weeks—now eighteen stages arrive and depart weekly. Then we had not und frequently to pack our paper on horseback, upwards of two hundred miles; on one hundred and thirty of this distance there were but three or four houses—now, however, thanks to an enterprising citizen of the village, it can be had as conveniently as could be desired. Our country is marching onward.

**Lorenzo Dow.**—This celebrated minister of the Gospel, we learn from a western paper, is now travelling through the State of Tennessee. It is announced that he was to have preached in Nashville on the 30th Sept.

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks, that the singular changes which proper names frequently undergo in translations, has perhaps never been better exemplified than in the varied orthography that has been resorted to, to designate the great bulwark of European Turkey. The Russians have made it *Tschowmiew*; the French, *Cumula*, or *Chumla*; the Berlin papers have it *Choumla*; and the English very generally write it *Shumla*, but sometimes of late *Choumla*.

**American Desert.**—There is an extensive desert in the Territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles to the East, and is 500 from North to South. There are deep ravines, in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree, to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers, flow through this dreary waste. *Spectator.*

**At an Orphans' Court,**  
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

**The Court grant a Rule**  
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**ANDREW POLLY,**  
late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit: on Sarah, intermarried with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Esq., intermarried with Anthony Reickart, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Trostle, Barbara, intermarried with John Werner, Catharine, intermarried with Leonard Bricker, Polly, intermarried with William Bell, Andrew Polly, Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly; the son of John Polly, dec'd, to wit: John Polly; and the children of Margaret, who was intermarried with John Cochenour, to wit: Catharine Cochenour, Mary Cochenour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Spotswood, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Cogley, and Ephraim, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors; to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 4th Monday of November next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said dec'd should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.  
GEO. ZIEGLER Ck.

Oct. 21